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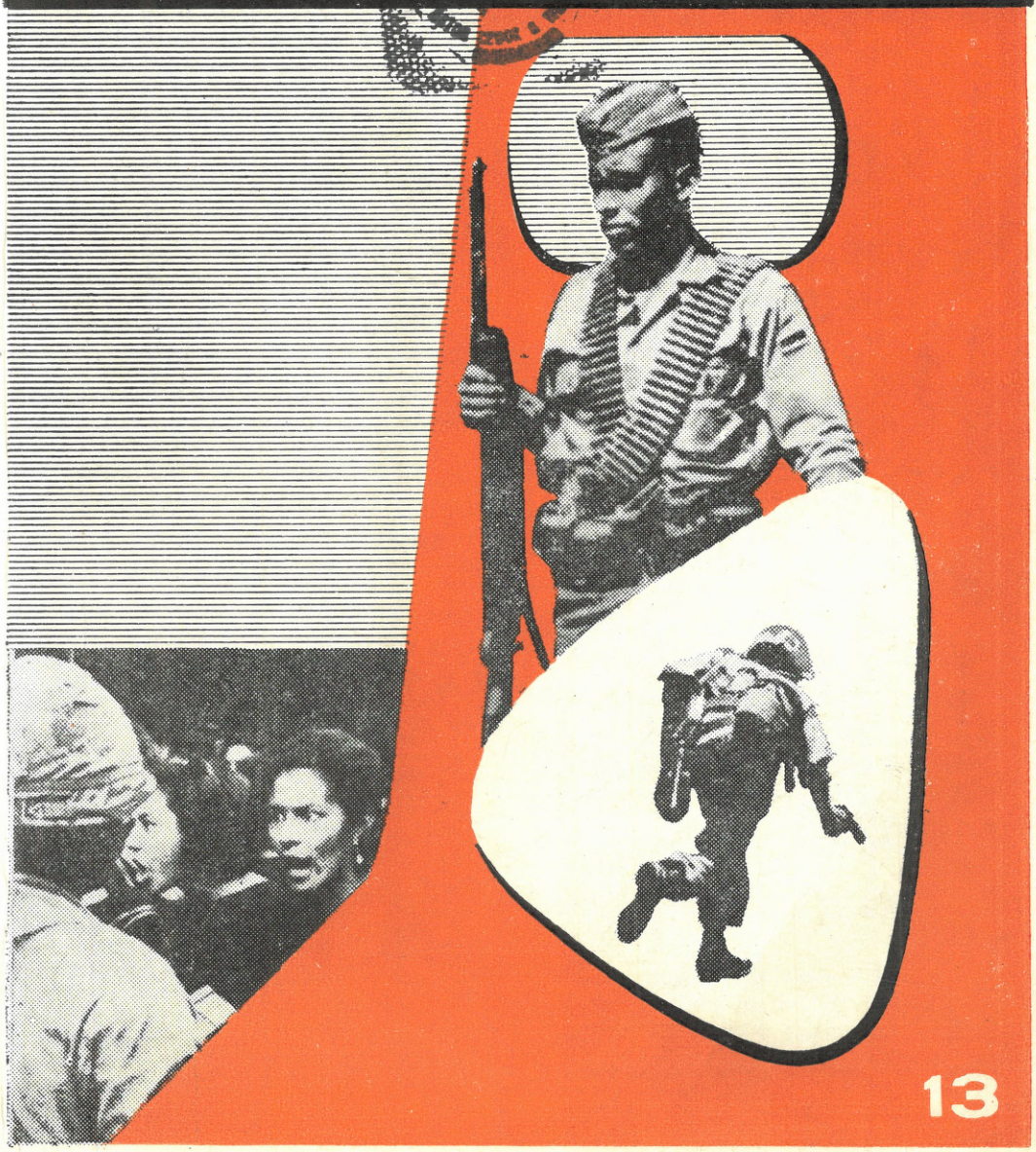

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SUMMARY

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THE TIMELINESS OF AN HISTORIC DOCUMENT

"Revolution is inevitable in many countries of Latin America.

"Nobody's will determines this fact. It is determined by the frightful conditions of exploitation which afflict mankind in America. It is determined by the development of the revolutionary consciousness of the masses, by the world crisis of imperialism and by the universal movement of struggle of the world's subjugated peoples.

"The restlessness that is felt today is an unmistakable symptom of rebellion. The very entrails are shaking of a continent that has witnessed four centuries of slavery, semi-slavery and feudal exploitation of man from its aboriginal dwellers and the slaves brought from Africa, to the national groups arising later: Whites, Negroes, Mulattoes, Mestizos and Indians who today are made brothers by Yankee scorn, united under the humiliation and the Yankee yoke, as they are united in the hope of a better tomorrow."

II Declaration of Havana

Armed demonstrations of this rebelliousness of the oppressed are found in the guerrilla movements that are gaining in organization and strength

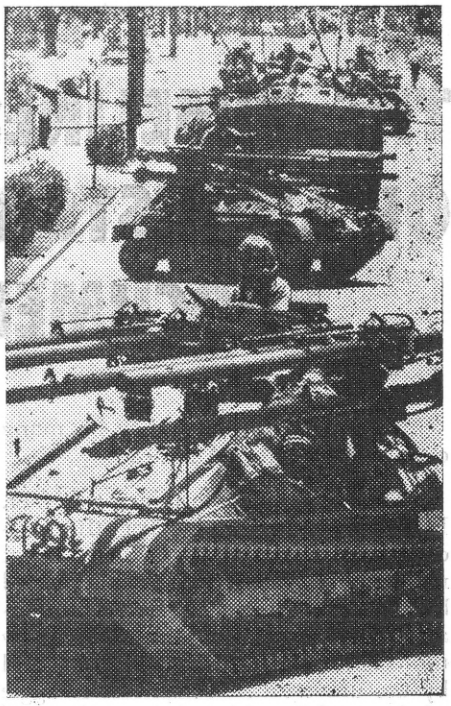
in Venezuela, Guatemala and Colombia where the blood of certain patriots —Fabricio Ojeda, Luis Turcios Lima, Camilo Torres— marks the road to follow, the difficult road that will without a doubt lead to the final liberation of the peoples.

"What is Yankee imperialism's attitude in the face of the objective and historically inexorable reality of the Latin American revolution? To prepare to fight a colonial war against the peoples of Latin America; to create an apparatus of force to establish the political pretexts and the pseudo-legal instruments underwritten by the representatives of the reactionary oligarchies, in order to curb, through bloodshed and violence, the struggle of the Latin American Peoples."

II Declaration of Havana

In the middle of February this was confirmed in Buenos Aires. There the Chancellors of the Organization of American States met, the majority of them to obtain a formal promise from Washington that it would fulfill the promise made in Punta del Este in April of 1961. But soon it became apparent that the United States has not the slightest interest in the economic development of the continent, but rather is pouring all its energies into achieving a legalistic camouflage for the military instrument it would use in the colonial war.

It was useless for some of the chancellors to remind them that in the Panama meeting a tacit "Gentleman's Agreement" was reached to the effect that the next conclave would not deal with political and military questions. The representatives of Brazil and Argentina, whose militarist governments shamelessly dance to the Yankee's tune,



proposed the creation of a Consultative Defense Council, the first step toward reaching the goal of a supernational army.

What happened is that Washington recognized the failure of the project demagogically known as the "Alliance for Progress" and placed all its hopes on the bayonets of the "rangers" as the only way to maintain the colonial status quo.

Let's review a little history. The Charter of Punta del Este promised an increase in United States "aid" to make viable for a period of close to ten years —1961-70— the "peaceful revolution of hope" that was postulated by President Kennedy in the face of the violent revolution that had its vanguard in the Caribbean. The ALPRO, typically neocolonialist and

counterrevolutionary, contemplated the transformation of the semi-feudal Latin American system into a kind of backward capitalism. And to this end it promised in the Charter of Punta del Este two thousand million dollars annually in financing and satisfactory solutions to the problem of prices for Latin American raw materials, subject to constant reductions on the U.S. market.

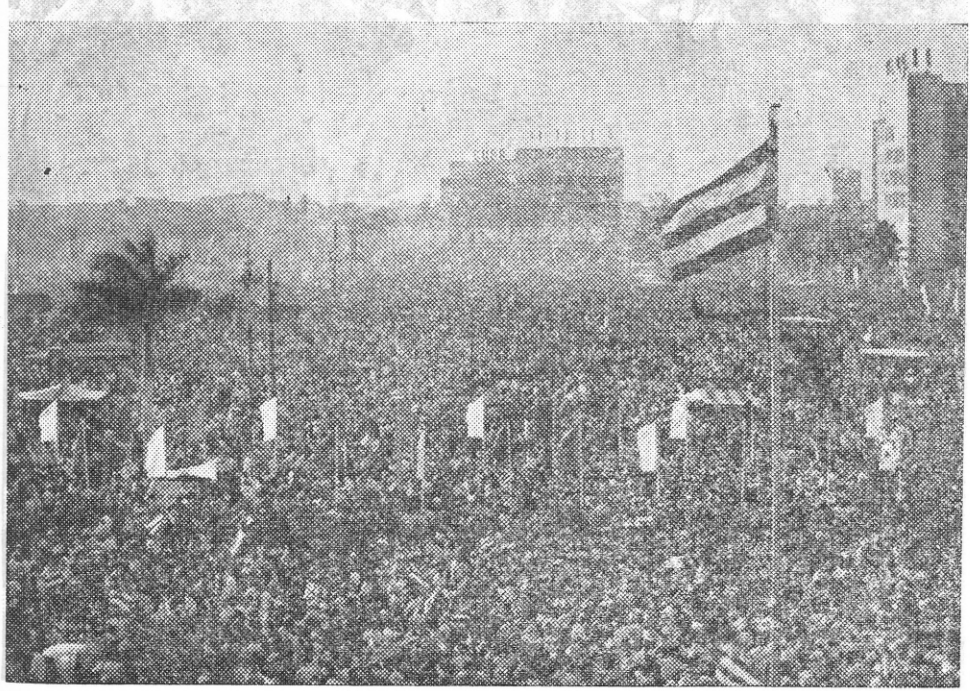
As the years passed, the facts showed that the United States never had —nor does it have— any intention of fulfilling these promises.

In the last five-year period, the general Latin American debt to the colonial power has quadrupled and the major part of the loans that the ALPRO granted is destined to pay off debts and to buy U.S. consumer goods. The "Alliance" has become nothing more than a system of financing U.S. exports to the continent.

In spite of the demands of the Latin American governments in every Inter-American meeting held, the countries south of the Rio Bravo lose 1,500 million dollars annually in trade with the United States.

After the failure of the Playa Giron venture, where imperialism suffered its first military defeat in Latin America, and the October crisis, that had the world on the brink of nuclear holocaust. Yankee foreign policy with respect to Latin America, without renouncing the plan to crush the Cuban Revolution with weapons, has been directed at drowning in blood any revolutionary outbreak that occurs in the hemisphere, as was clearly demonstrated in the Dominican Republic.

Yankee green berets accompanied the Venezuelan, Guatemalan and Colombian anti-guerrilla "ranger" troops. Today they are "advisers", as they



were in the beginning of the intervention in Viet Nam; tomorrow they will form the bulk of the counterrevolutionary forces, just as they do in Viet Nam.

A useless effort. No rangers, no mercenaries, no gringos are capable of containing the revolutionary wave that is engulfing the continent. The mestizo peoples "made brothers by Yankee scorn, united under the humiliation and the Yankee yoke, as they are united in the hope of a better tomorrow," have begun to move down the road that will lead them to national independence.

They are the representatives of those peoples who have begun to move, those who will meet in Havana in July of this year to discuss common programs in the anti-imperialist struggle at the meeting called by the Latin American Solidarity Organization (OLAS).

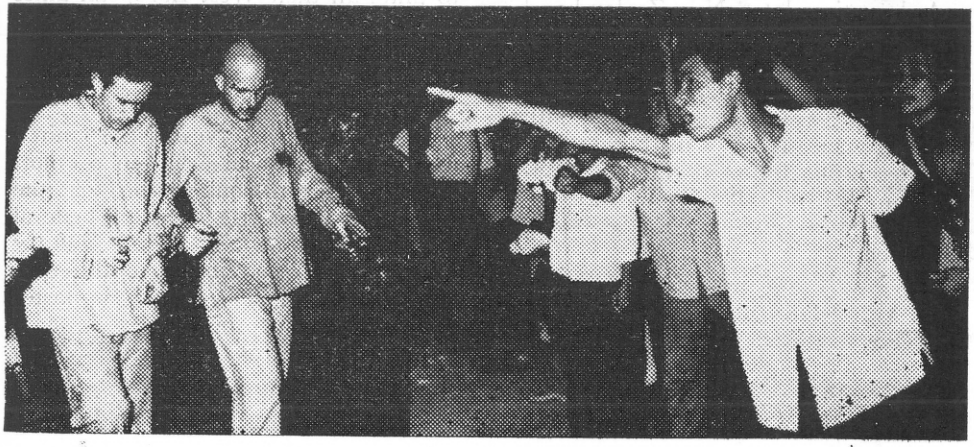
VIET NAM

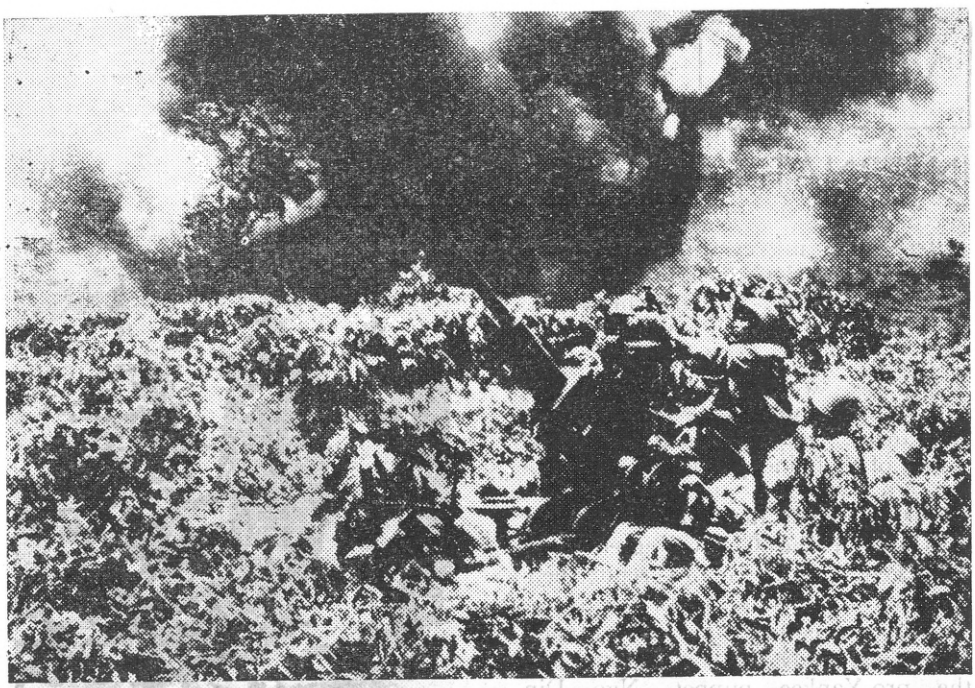
INTERNATIONALIZED AGGRESSION

Before the ink even had a chance to dry on the signing of the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Indochina, the White House was already moving its pawns in Southeast Asia. The move was made to definitely replace the French colonialists once and for all and to deprive the peoples of this region of their independence.

The United States did not vacillate in violating the Geneva agreements. The Pentagon began to send their "military advisers" to South Viet Nam. Shortly afterwards, the pro-French Emperor, Dao Dai, was eliminated and the pro-Yankee puppet, Ngo Din Diem, was placed in power. When he stood in the way of their plans they had him assassinated.

In the face of these developments the Vietnamese people could not remain impassive. Guerrilla warfare





to drive out the U.S. troops and national traitors began in 1960.

Pressure was then applied by the United States Military Command to internationalize the war. Yankee diplomats began to work actively in the capitals of the countries bound by military pacts.

A short time later, New Zealand and Australian soldiers entered into active combat. Thailand lent its bases, airports and supplied pilots for the U.S. bombings. Later the corrupt South Korean government joined the new entente. Japan followed suit by providing supplies and allowing its territory to be used as a stop-over for troop movements.

THE YANKEES SEEK MORE ALLIES

The politicians of the dollar and the big stick policy were still not satisfied. They launched a new general offensive in Europe and Latin America to gain new followers for their anti-guerrilla crusade. U. S. warships belonging to NATO were sent to the Vietnamese coast.

Although the pressure exerted by the Yankees has not been sufficient to unite all their West European allies in support of the Viet Nam war, as was the case during the Korean war, they have been able to secure arms and other military equipment.

West Germany serves as the United States' most faithful agent in promoting the internationalization of the war. At present the German Federal Republic is the European country which is most committed to the U.S. Consequently it is a firm supporter of all U.S. war programs.

On July 6, 1966, it was revealed by the Social Democrat Senator, Dr. Karl Bachert, that the Bonn gov-

ernment had signed a secret agreement with the White House, whereby German youth of military age would be sent to U.S. territory to enlist as soldiers.

Likewise on Sept. 11, 1966, tre DPA news agency reported from Washington that: "All West German citizens who for specific reasons find themselves in the United States shall be called on to enlist for the war in Viet Nam."

Elsewhere, the U.S. Embassy in West Germany announced that Siegfried Muller, formerly head of the European mercenaries who served under Congolese officers against the Congolese patriots, is at present in Saigon. Since last September he has been in charge of a group of 600 ex-Nazi officers.

CHEMICAL WARFARE

Bonn supplies the U.S. with chemical products for the defoliation of forests and the poisoning of people and livestock. In its last edition of 1966 the British weekly "New Statesmen" published revealing data on the U.S. acquisition of "Tabum", "Sarin", and "Soman" toxic gases. These gases were developed by ex-Nazis who have been placed in special laboratories. Military order FM-3-10 of the Yankee Command in Saigon instructs soldiers on the use of these elements of chemical warfare.

On November 8th, 1966, the ADN news agency reported that the Farbwerke Heechst and Bayer Leverkusen firms produce toxic substances for use in the jungles of Viet Nam. West Germany's Defense Minister arranged the sales of these toxic substances in exchange for U.S. rocket information.

There is a constant increase in the purchasing of chemical products by shipments of the Farbenfabriken Bayer AG Company to the U.S. rose by

10.6% in 1966 as compared with those of the previous year. Other monopolies increased their sales by as much as 18%. West Germany also provides economic aid to the South Viet Nam puppets.

In 1966 Cao Ky received 252 million marks in war credits, plus 533 million in merchandise. In 1966 through transaction with the West German treasury department the U.S. received 24,400,000 marks to cover expenses in Viet Nam.

According to A.P., the "new Kiesinger administration", not wanting to be outdone by its predecessors in collaborating with the U.S., has allotted Washington 2,800 million Marks.

Bonn statesmen have become spokesmen for Johnson. President Lüebre, who plans to visit Saigon next spring, greeted his Yankee colleague in an official message and referred to him as "the hero of liberty in Southeast Asia."

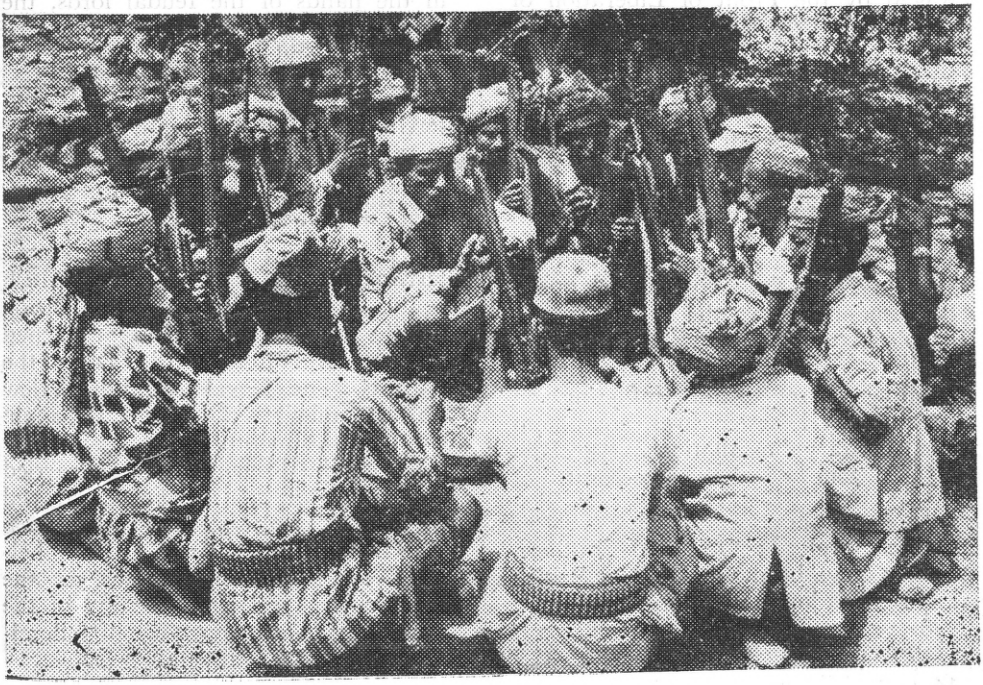
In a U.P.I. cable of July 2, 1966, it was reported that the officious spokesman Karl G. von Hasse, stated that "the G.F.R. is convinced of the U.S.'s service to the cause of peace in Viet Nam"...

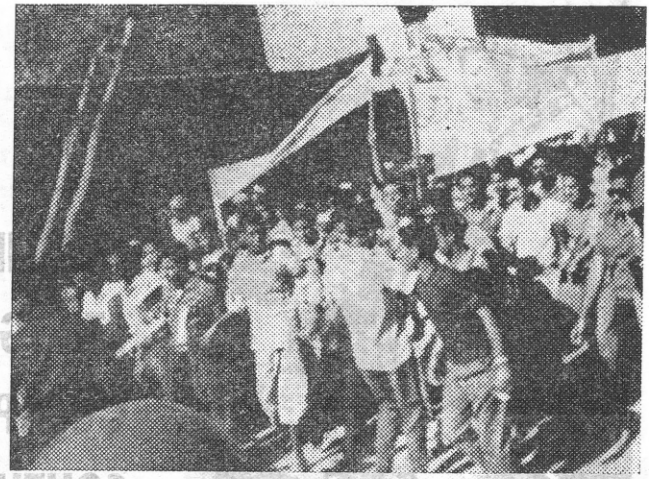
The South Viet Nam puppet government and its masters are grateful for West Germany's aid. Bonn's military Tzschaschel, was decorated with the Cross of Honor by the Saigon puppets.

The United States has succeded in internationalizing its dirty war, once again trampling on the Geneva Agreements.

THE LIBERATION STRUGGLE IN OCCUPIED SOUTHERN YEMEN

The territory of Occupied Southern Yemen is divided into two parts: The eastern protectorates and 20 small





emirates. This region, in full revolutionary effervescence, is located in the southernmost part of the Arabian Peninsula between the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden. The struggle being waged by the Front of Liberation of Occupied Southern Yemen (FLOSY) is centered in the colony of Aden located on a narrow strip of land extending from the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb to the borders of Muscat and Oman.

On October 14th, 1963, armed revolution broke out in the Rafadan Mountains of Occupied Southern Yemen. From that moment on, under the leadership of the FLOSY, the people in that region have been heroically struggling against the British imperialist troops and inflicting on them heavy losses in lives, equipment and military installations, especially in the zone of the protectorate of Aden.

The people of Occupied Southern Yemen have been subjected to British imperialist domination for more than 128 years. Early in the eighteenth century, Great Britain used the strategic city of Aden as a base of operations for extending its control over the southern and southeastern part of Arabia. Nominally, the power remained in the hands of the feudal lords, the emirs and the sultans, but the real power was and still is in London.

The city of Aden, the adjacent territories and the islands of Perim, Kuria, Muria and Mamaran were officially declared colonies in 1937.

Twenty-six years later, the revolution breaks out in the vast mountainous territory of Rafadan province. British colonial troops, with the collaboration of the pro-British emirs, launched "Operation Nutcrackers" against the patriots. The Royal Air Force flew up to 14 missions a day over Rafadan. Between the months of May and July of 1964, the Royal Air Force carried out 1,300 air raids which destroyed 85 percent of the towns in that area. The indiscriminate air raids and shellings served as an impetus to the continuation and strengthening of the armed struggle against colonial domi-

nation, and by the end of 1964, the patriots were fighting on five guerrilla fronts: Rafadan, Dhala, Aden, Datinah and Huashabi.

The rebellion, which broke out in October, 1963, has turned into a war of liberation under the leadership of FLOSY. In spite of the intensified repression, a large number of strikes, popular demonstrations and, above all, acts of sabotage have taken place in the colonial city of Aden.

The importance of the liberation struggle carried out by FLOSY is revealed in the fact that almost 100,000 British soldiers have been stationed in Aden, headquarters of the Chiefs of Staff of the British colonial army in that area. In order to maintain Occupied Southern Yemen under repression and a colonial status, London has an enormous naval base and other modern air force installations in the protectorate of Aden.

Since the revolution broke out, the imperialist British authorities have been vainly attempting to hold "constitutional" conferences in London in order to create a political structure they could impose on the exploited masses of Southern Yemen. FLOSY has denounced these conclaves and has caused various of these attempts to fail, such as, for example, those which were to be held in June, 1964, and July of the following year.

The development of events in Occupied Southern Yemen favors popular armed revolution. Imperialism has failed at every turn. Its maneuvers have been exposed and it is now perfectly clear that there are only two sides in Occupied Southern Yemen: The armed revolution, which has the

support of the fighting masses, and British imperialism, backed by its lackeys, the feudal sultans.

Faced with the continuous victories of the FLOSY, Great Britain allied itself with the U. S. monopolies and the reactionary forces in the neighboring areas in order to suppress the liberation struggle in the North and South of Yemen and to crush the liberation movements in the rest of the Peninsula and around the Arabian Sea.

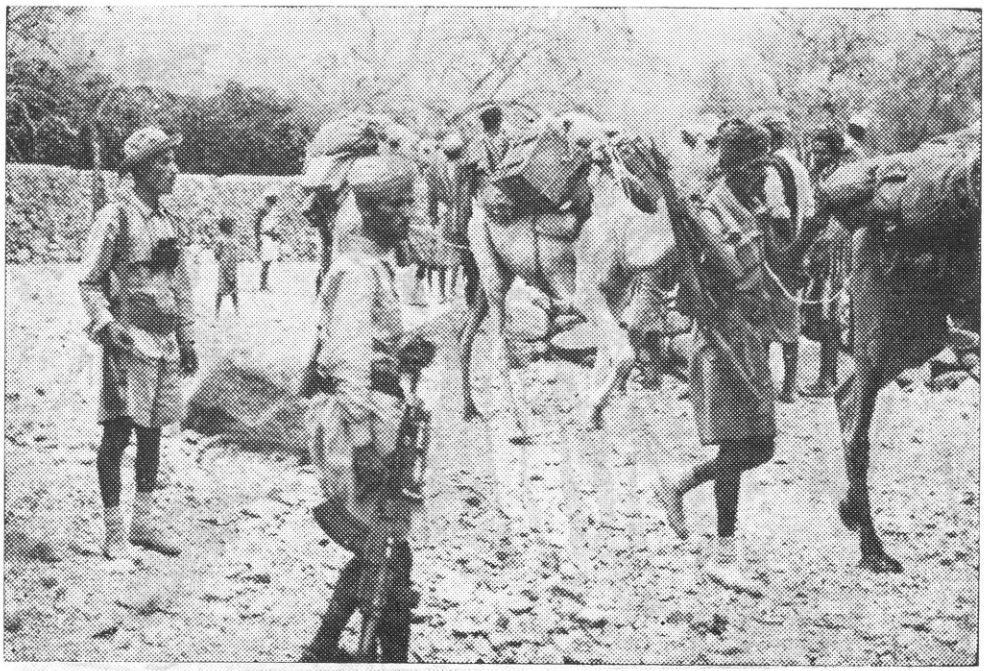
The FLOSY representative in Algiers told the press that "any solution concerning Occupied Southern Yemen lies in the hands of the people of Yemen themselves and the only organization authorized to speak in their name is our organization..."

He also denounced the existence of an Anglo-American plan, in complicity with the reactionary Arab governments, aimed at crushing the independence struggle in the territory under British colonial domination.

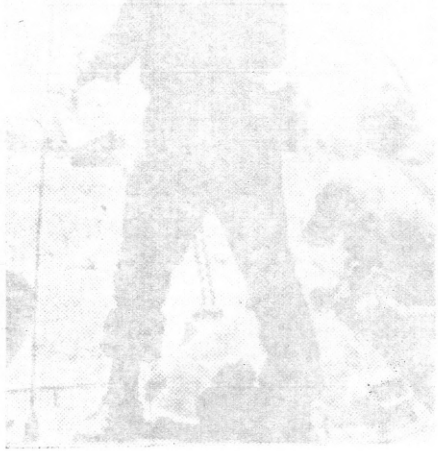
The Yemenite leader issued a warning as to the role of the United Nations International Commission —created to "prepare" the territory of Aden for independence— in reference to the imperialist plans and categorically opposed the sending of that U. N. body, especially in view of the country's present situation.

In conclusion he denounced the fact that a delegation of the "Southern Arabia Federation regime", an imperialist spawn, "recently visited Saudi Arabia to coordinate with King Faisal the repression of the liberation struggle carried out by the FLOSY."

In spite of all these neo-colonialist maneuvers, Southern Yemen is engulfed



in the revolutionary tide. The liberation struggle in Occupied Southern Yemen has scarcely beugn. The patriots are aware of the fact that imperialism and its agents are trying every way to exterminate them. However, their enthusiasm and their determination will not falter. The FLOSY slogan is to recover their usurped lands and their plundered wealth even if the struggle lasts as long as colonial domination: More than 128 years.



five conferences and one purpose:

MILITARY INTERVENTION

For want of a conference with possibilities of success —in the second week of February— five unsuccessful meetings of "representative democrats" and open military dictatorships were held in Argentina with the U. S. imperialists.

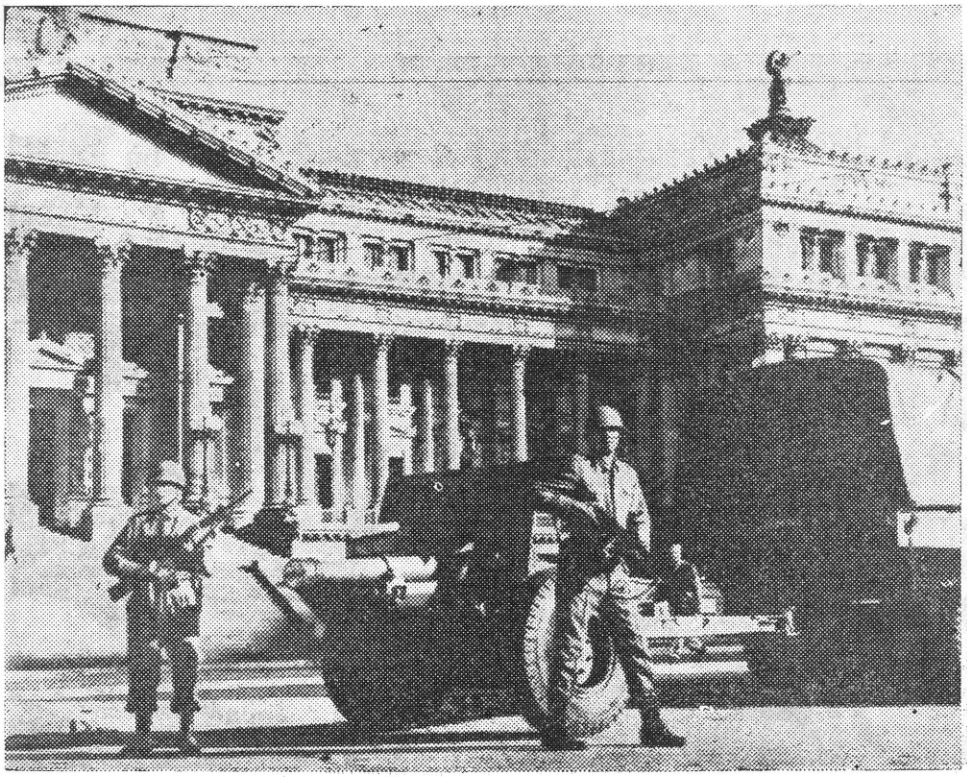
They began with the III Special Inter-American Consultative Conference, supposedly aimed at setting up within the Organization (the OAS) three permanent commissions (economic, political and cultural) and scheduling an annual meeting of the members U. N. style. This meeting was followed by the XI Meeting of Chancellors aimed at setting a time and place for the calling of the meeting of presidents. Another meeting was also held along political lines, "achieve-

ments" and "perspectives" of the Alliance for Progress (CIAP). And finally two separate meetings of chancellors were held on regional matters (the "Plata River Basin" group and the Central Americans).

Since up to now the United States has not been able to achieve an homogeneous criterion for legalizing its military interventions in Latin America, due to the variety and contrast of interests at stake, it decided to divide the agendas by spheres of influence to establish, at least, partial ties with one side and with the other, and as a last resort, to extract promises to cooperate by keeping silent.

Recently the Yankee purpose in calling these conferences has been to achieve the institutionalization of the Inter-American Defense Council, through changes in the statutes of the charter of the OAS Constitution. Those Latin American regimes which are the most submissive, are in charge of regularly presenting this handy project so that (the height of hypocrisy) excessively direct U. S. pressure on the rest of its allies south of the Rio Grande would not be so obvious.

This year the tradition was not broken. The one in charge of presenting it this time was the Argentinian dictatorship. Meanwhile the Yankees, trying to correct "errors" prepared five more



with the intention of intoxicating the Latin American delegates at a bacchanal of promises; but to exchange concrete concessions for abstract promises has never been very intoxicating.

To the eternal demands for preferential tariffs for basic products, financial aid, the use of "loans" to obtain consumer goods in other markets not exclusively American, etc., the Yankee delegates replied that they would not take the chance of making specific commitments that Congress could later veto. But what they did not say was that Rusk, Linowitz and Gordon suggested to those present that in case they gave in to the creation of the Consultative Defense Council of the OAS (supra-national unified high command), as an emergency alternative after the failure of the Inter-American Peace Force (?), Congress would consequently pay heed to their requests.

The "Argentinian" plan (at least they were in charge of translating it) of institutionalizing the Council, therefore, was dismissed by eleven votes against, six in favor and three abstentions.

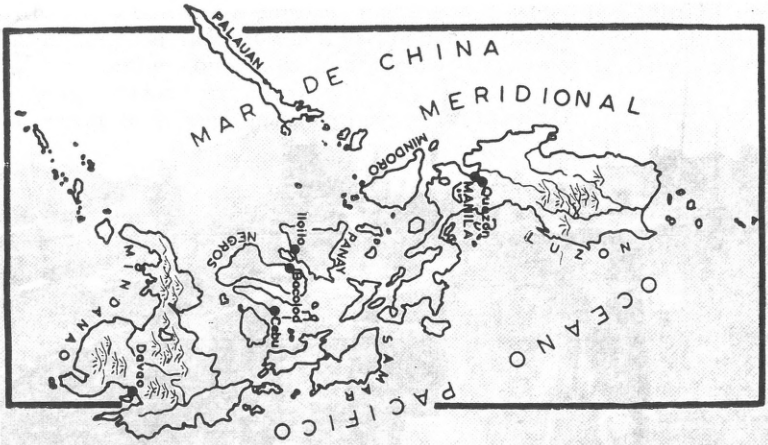
The votes in favor were, of course from Argentina, Brazil, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Paraguay, five out of the six, bloody dictatorships. El Salvador, the exception, a dime a dozen "democracy" unable even to vacilate in the face of the Yankee demands, whatever they may be.

At the beginning of the voting the United States was on the side of Ar-

gentina and Brazil, but seeing that the game was lost, as always, it finally abstained so as not to oppose the dissenting parties and to leave the way open for future maneuvers and impositions.

The outcome of this "match" in the San Martin Theatre was a **draw.** The Yankees and their most dependent partners continued demanding the creation of the Inter-American Defense Council and the "opponents" insisted first on specific economic advantages, and not a hypothetical Latin American Common Market for the '70-'80 decade.

The only agreement reached was to call —with Peru, Ecuador and Bolivia expressing reservations as to their attendance— summit conference of presidents in **Punta del Este** from April the 12th to the 17th. It is to be expected that there the imperialists will again try to legalize multinational armed intervention in any Latin American country they feel like with a colonial army, essentially made up of Marines, and reinforced by native puppet units to back them. Such an agreement, which violates the norms governing relations between states, is unreal, since, de facto ,it was already implemented with the intervention in the Dominican Republic on April 28th, 1965. The imperialists foresee a repetition of these activities which the Latin American guerrilla movements are hastening to repel when they maintain that the escalating multinational consolidation of reaction must be opposed by the continental, militant and fighting unity of the revolutionary forces.



PHILLIPINES: THE "HUKS"

The Yankees have tried to present the Philippine situation as an example of how it is possible to fight guerrillas and popular insurrections successfully. However, the truth of the matter is that the guerrilla struggle —which began more than twenty years ago— has again forcefully arisen in the jungles of the country.

Recently, the government of Ferdinando Marcos, the current puppet, reported that four F-86 fighter planes of the Philippine Air Force had been "lost" over the Zambales mountains, on the western coast of Luzon.

The government, however, refused to give out any information concerning the mission that such planes were carrying out in this mountainous zone. "The planes —a spokesman said— took off from the Basa Air Base with their cargo of bombs and bullets for a 90 minute flight".

What a coincidence that four war planes got lost at the same time, without reporting mechanical difficulties or bad weather conditions! If this "loss" happens in Luzon, precisely in the zone where "Huk" actions have

again been reported, it is obvious that the "cargo of bombs and bullets" was of little use in the face of the patriotic anti-aircraft fire.

What are the "Huks"? It is a guerrilla movement known as the **"Hukbon Bayan Lapan Sa Hapon"**, or the People's Army against Japan, because its creation dates back to the period of the struggle against Japanese occupation. These guerrilla groups maintain a great influence and control over several zones of the country. In the Philippines everyone knows them simply as the "Huks".

This has not been the only action. Many other clashes have been reported, as well as the occupation of villages where the patriots have explained the objectives of the struggle. The Ferdinando Marcos regime uses every means to hide these guerrilla activities.

The Ferdinando Marcos government takes part, together with its Yankee masters, in the war against the Vietnamese people. Two units make up the Philippine contingent sent to South Viet Nam: A sapper battalion and a combat battalion. This, together with the granting of territory for Yankee bases, makes the Ferdinando Marcos government less popular by the day.

Faithful lackeys of the U. S. government, the Philippine puppets were the hosts for the meeting of the governments that are taking part in the war in Viet Nam. Manila was the

seat of the conclave where new aggressive plans were made.

Weeks before the meeting, Marcos traveled to Washington in order to get pertinent instructions and, at the same time, to ask for a supplementary loan of 200 to 300 million dollars to temporarily maintain stability in the shaky Philippine economy.

But, neither the loans nor the alliance with Uncle Sam will save the Philippine traitors. The people, who knew how to fight successfully against Spanish and Japanese occupation, will also know how to chase out of their territory the Yankee troops who are illegally occupying part of it and the puppets who represent those interests in the rest of the seven thousand islands that make up the Philippines.

NIGERIA

consequences of a struggle between spheres of influence

In its policy of colonialist expansion in Western Africa, Great Britain could not, in spite of its military power, at first control all the territory that at present belongs to Nigeria, but it relied on the characteristics of tribal enfeoffment to carry out its indirect administration and create the basis for a post-independence neo-colonialist strategy.

The strong socio-economic organization of the Hausa in Northern Nigeria, supported by a solid Islamic religious structure, was a determining factor in the security of this powerful group and the basis for its resistance to colonialist penetration.

These same elements became an instrument of Great Britain when it

seduced the emirs, saurdans and sultans, representatives of the top northern feudal hierarchies, and used them as agents of its policy.

Abubakar Tafawa Balewa, federal Premier, as well as the regional Prime Ministers Ahmadu Bello and Samuel Akintola, were products of that British "ideological" formation.

With these tactics the initial obstacles in the North (Hausa) had been overcome, but in the East (Yoruba) and in the West (Ibo) nationalist ideas arose from the nascent bourgeoisie and petit bourgeoisie.

Public figures such as Nnandi Azikiwe, leader of the National Convention of Nigerian Citizens Party and the Great Progressive Unified Alliance, and such as Obafemi Awolowo, president of the oppositionist organization Action Group, took advantage of those ideas to strengthen the strike movements that preceded the proclamation of independence (1960) and the instauration of the Federal Republic (1963).

The new government structure created favorable conditions for the economic and financial groups from the United States, West Germany, Japan and Holland to invest in the most important branches of the Nigerian economy.

Yankee capital was channelled towards the exploitation of rich oil fields in the eastern part of the country and indirectly contributed to a remarkable development of the bourgeoisie in that region.

Encouraged by this fact, the Nigerian bourgeoisie unleashed its struggle for power and against the northern feudal aristocratic domination.

The clash between these two contradictory forces erupted in the coup d'etat of January, 15th, 1966, the physical elimination of the most reactionary elements of the former state apparatus, such as Balewa, Bello, Akintola and Festus Ekotie Eboh, and the take over of power by a group young officials of progressive tendencies.

In the face of this movement the U. S. State Department rapidly intervened and it was then that a sudden turn towards a more moderate tendency represented by the Army Chief, General John Aguiyi Ironsi was taken.

The new chief of the Nigerian military regime was the result of the Yankee counter-attack in Nigeria and a new escalation in the U. S. policy of coups on the African continent.

The methods used by the military chief ,directed towards the elimination of the federal system and towards the establishment of a strong central government, also clashed violently, with the interests created under a neo-colonialist structure.

Continued acts of violence that were carried out in the northern part of the country led to a huge armed movement that caused a desolating balance of deaths.

During these events Ironsi and his closest collaborators were killed, while the figure of Lieutenant Colonel Yakubu Gowon rose as a symbol of the resurgence of British domination.

However, the United States is getting ready to start a new crusade. A group of U. S. officials recently arrived in the eastern part of the country on a "special" mission. The governor of the same region, Lieutenant Colonel Odumegwu Ojukwu, refuses to recognize Gowon's authority and threatens secession.

Simultaneously, it was revealed that a plane that had crashed in Garoua, to the North of Camerun, was bringing in an arms cargo for the eastern "rebels".

In spite of these facts, Gowon stays in power and tries to give his regime a pseudo-democratic facade, leaning upon leaders with precarious political prestige, such as Awolowo. However, the reimplantation of the federal system and the limitations placed on the progressive organizations, such as the Nigerian Workers' and Farmers' Party, expose the nature of his regime.

The long process of this struggle has created new conditions for the resurgence of a movement organized on the basis of the previous political experiences and the threats of a powerful imperialist enemy.

THE INTERESTS OF THE PEOPLES WHO FIGHTH MUST PREVAIL

Osmany Cienfuegos, Secretary General of the Organization of Solidarity of the Peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America, addressed the eighth Council of the Afro-Asian Solidarity Organization (OSPAA) which was held in Nicosia, Cyprus, where he attended as an observer, representing the Executive Secretariat of the OSPAAAL.

The text of the speech delivered by Osmany Cienfuegos is as follows:

"Comrades:

Let me first extended to you a fraternal greeting on behalf of the Organization of Solidarity of the Peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America and to thank you in the name of its Executive Secretariat for the invitation you have extended us to attend this council as an observer.

We wish to greet the Afro-Asian Committee of Cyprus and the government of this country which has given us the chance to witness the inspiring milieu of its fighting people, who through the revolutionary method of armed struggle won their independence offering an example to be followed.

This council began on February 13th, a date to be remembered by all of our peoples as a milestone in our struggle. It was on a day like this that our enemies announced through their corrupt press agencies the murder of the heroic Congolese fighter Patrice Lumumba, a date that should encourage us to intensify our militant solidarity with all men who defend the cause of liberty.

The meeting should find its inspiration in the struggle of the liberation movements

The Tricontinental Solidarity Organization unites the Afro-Asian peoples with the Latin American peoples.

We wish to take this opportunity to greet, on behalf of the Latin American fighters, the African and Asian fighters who are gathered here. We also wish to extend this greeting to all African and Asian organizations that are not present at this meeting and that form a part of the tricontinental family.

This meeting should serve to strengthen the militant unity of all revolutionaries; it should be inspired in the just struggle of the liberation movements, a permanent source of stimulation in our work.

The interests of the peoples who fight are those that should prevail. The invincible struggle of Viet Nam against the imperialist monster should be strengthened by every one of our meetings; it should serve as an example to all the peoples of the world and our firm support should even reach the trenches of the most self-sacrificing fighters of our times.

Day by day the peoples of Viet Nam and Zimbabwe unite even more with the peoples of Venezuela and Guatemala; those of Laos and Cambodia with those of South Africa and the Congo (L); those of Occupied South Yemen and Palestine with those of Guinea (Bissau) and Colombia; those of Bechuanaland and Swaziland with those of Thailand and Oman; those of Basutoland and Southwestern Africa with the struggle of the Malaysian and Philippine peoples; those of Angola and Mozambique with the peoples of Indonesia and North Kalimantan.

We should take advantage of the opportunity that is given to us in this important meeting of the peoples of Africa and Asia, by stating that although the OSPAAAL —as we all know— is an independent organization, we are not indifferent to the problems of other international organizations that fight against imperialism, and especially with regard to the problems of the Afro-Asian Solidarity Organization and the Latin American Organization of Solidarity.

With every day that passes, the revolutions in Asia, Africa and Latin America are increasingly in need of a tricontinental strategy.

For obvious reasons, both groups are closely related to the Tricontinental, since their member organizations also belong to the OSPAAAL. That coincidence serves to establish bonds of brotherhood and collaboration, as every one knows, and which move us, with a revolutionary criterion, to state our purpose of not leaving a single breach on the world front against the enemies of humanity: Imperialism, led by the Yankee imperialists. To fight for the strengthening of solidarity among the Afro-Asian peoples is a revolutionary duty. On more than one occasion the Afro-Asian peoples have shown the way to freedom to all the peoples of the world; they have set lofty examples of sacrifice; they have demonstrated their love for liberty and for justice; they have heroically proven their determination to fight relentlessly against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism.

On the agenda of this eighth session of the OSPAA council we have noticed an item entitled "consolidation and extension of the movement of solidarity of the Afro-Asian peoples", which includes the Second Tricontinental Conference.

It is generally known that the preparation of the second conference is one of the most important tasks, that the first conference entrusted to the Executive Secretariat of the OSPAAAL and one that we in the midst of the other tasks of the organization, discuss on the basis of the importance it has for the three continents. The preparatory work is already underway and will continue.

We can assure the Afro-Asian organizations that, the Second Tricontinental Conference with the participation of all of its member organizations, will be another step of historic significance in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism. Because of the importance we give it, we welcome the interest of the eighth council in offering to the Organization of Solidarity of the Peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America whatever help that might be useful in fulfilling the main responsibility that we have been pleased to accept.

The African and Asian peoples meet here inspired by the fighters who have remained in the trenches defending the cause of our under-developed peoples.

Our struggle is against the poverty and hunger that decimates our women and children; our struggle is against the oppressors and for the elimination of the exploitation of man by man. Every day that passes the revolutions in Africa, Asia and Latin America call for a more tricontinental strategy to oppose the enemy's counterrevolutionary violence with our revolutionary violence. The blood of our martyrs points out the way of the peoples. The heroic examples of Van Troi, Sandino, Lumumba and Ben Barka rise up, majestically, as a symbol of victory.

Down with imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism!

Long live the struggle of the African, Asian and Latin American peoples!

This great humanity has cried: Enough!, and has begun to move!

MEETING OF THE EIGHTH COUNCIL OF THE OSPAA

The Eighth Council of the Organization of Afro-Asiatic Solidarity met in Nicosia, Cyprus for 4 days beginning on February 13th of this year.

The morning session was attended by the major of the city of Cyprus, the chairman of the Cypriot Comittee of Afro-Asiatic Solidarity and the Secretary General of the Organization, Yousseff El Sebai .

The second session was attended by fifteen delegations and Osmany Cienfuegos, Secretary General of the OSPAAAL, who headed this organization's delegation as an observer.

The agenda included the active support for the Vietnamese people in their just and heroic struggle against U. S. imperialist aggression, the burning questions of the national liberation struggle and the struggle against the subversive activities of imperialism, Apartheid and racial discrimination.

The second point on the agenda included the activities of the OSPAA and its prospects; the Second Conference of Afro-Asiatic women; the Second Tricontinental Conference; the financial situation of the OSPAA; the Afro-Asiatic Solidarity Fund for the Support of the National Liberation Movements; and two controversial issues —the Fifth Conference of the OSPAA and "the contradictions among the Afro-Asiatic countries and their consequences for the national liberation movements in respect to the consolidation of Afro-Asiatic solidarity".

The last point dealt with applications for membership.

Fifteen delegates spoke during the first day of sessions, including two delegates from Viet Nam —who were granted unlimited time and Amilcar Cabral who criticized the attitude of leaders who joined the ideological struggle instead of "advocating and working for the liberation cause".

Osmany Cienfuegos, Secretary General of the OSPAAAL, who presided over the Tricontinental delegation as an observer, stressed the importance of February 13th. This date was chosen in commemoration of the murder of the Congolese fighter, Patrice Lumumba.

Cienfuegos pointed out the importance of this meeting which should serve to strengthen the fighting unity of Africa and Asia. "The interests of the peoples who fight must prevail," he said. He then referred to the self-sacrifice of the Vietnamese combatants: "We must convey to them our solidarity with their cause."

The Secretary General of the OSPAAAL also stressed the importance of the Second Tricontinental Conference, which is already being organized.

"This Second Conference will be another step forward in the historic struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism", he added.

He also pointed out that the revolutions in Africa, Asia and Latin America more and more demand a tricontinental strategy in order to oppose the counter-

revolutionary violence of the enemy "with our revolutionary violence."

54 resolutions were approved during the Eighth Council of the OSPAA. 33 by the Political Committee and 21 by the Organization Committee. The former approved two lengthy resolutions, one on Viet Nam and the other on general policy.

The Organization Committee, headed by Dr. Vessos Lyssarides, a leader of the Cypriot Solidarity Committee, presided over the work of this Council.

The Organization Committee chose Algiers as the site of the Fifth Conference of Afro-Asiatic Solidarity. This decision was accepted by the Algerian delegation.

It was announced that the OSPAA will cooperate with the OSPAAL. The Council also confirmed the holding of the Second Conference of Afro-Asiatic Women.

INTERVIEW WITH THE PRIME MINISTER OF SYRIA

In an interview for the Cuban newspaper "Granma", Prime Minister Youseff Zouyen of Syria reiterated Syria's support for the Tricontinental Conference held in Havana in January, 1966.

He added that Syria attended the Conference and cooperated with it. He said that the February Revolution chose the path of scientific socialism "because it is the only real way to achieve a rapid economic development outside the framework of international monopolies."

Commenting on the conflict with the "Irak Petroleum Company", Zouyen said that it has not been settled due to the colonialist nature of that consortium which refuses to pay the duties levied on the company for the transportation of oil.

"The government", he pointed out "will carry out the entire plan thus assuring the Arab people the restoration of the British oil company."

In relation to the United States, the Syrian Prime Minister pointed out that Washington has backed the Zionist ambitions and instigated Israeli aggression against Syria. He recalled that the U.S. government is behind the reactionary Arab regimes and that it has openly adopted a hostile attitude toward all progressive movements in the Arab nations."

THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT OF THE OSPAAAL CONDEMNS THE KIDNAPPING OF GUIDO GIL

The Executive Secretariat of the OSPAAAL issued a statement condemning the kidnapping of the revolutionary leader and chairman of the Dominican Delegation to the First Tricontinental Conference. "The kidnapping and disappearance of Guido Gil last January has not yet been clarified", the statement says.

According to reports, Gil was arrested by military authorities under the command of Colonel Simon Tadeo in the La Romana district. Twenty-four hours later, Gil was released and expelled from that district. Then, a gang of ultra-reactionary murderers, hired by Danilo Brito, kinapped him.

This action coincided with a wave of repression unleashed by President Joaquin Balaguer. Dozens of persons were arrested, including a number of leader of the revolutionary parties and the constitutionalist movement.

The kinapping and possible murder of Gil has been denounced before world public opinion as a criminal act of the Balaguer regime and its military and labor hirelings, all instruments of Yankee imperialism.

The OSPAAAL calls on the revolutionary and progressive forces throughout the world to condemn this crime, to launch a broad campaign of protest, and to demand that the situation be clarified and the Dominican leader produced.

At the same time, it issues a warning againts the maneuvers of Balaguer which will try to make this disappearance look like the result of an internal struggle between rival factions in an attempt to cover up his direct responsibility.

THE MURDEROUS NATURE OF THE IMPERIALISTS

During the last two months of 1966, the Yankee Troops, with the cooperation of the forces of the puppet Pak Jung Hee of South Korea, carried out raids and mopping-up operations against the Son Tinh and Binh-Son districts near Quang-ngai in an attempt to shrink the liberated areas and establish buffer zones between them and the occupied territories.

Carrying out the policy of "scorching, destroying and burning everything," the imperialists razed hamlets and wiped out entire families, perpetrating such atrocities as kicking pregnant women to provoke abortion, twisting the necks of newborn babies, confining young people in houses and then setting the houses on fire, or in subterranean passages to kill them with poison gas.

The Executive Secretariat of the OSPAAAL condemned the criminal acts of the U.S. government against the heroic people of South Viet Nam and denounced before the world the use of South Korean mercenary soldiers to murder the Vietnamese people, in accord with the policy outlined in the Manila Conference of making Asiatics fight Asiatics.

The OSPAAAL warned the Yankee imperialists and the Pak Jung Hee puppet that they will be punished by the South Vietnamese people and that they will not be able to escape Hitler's fate.

The peoples of Asia, Africa, Latin America and the whole world must actively express, using every way and means possible, their militant solidarity with the just struggle of the heroic Vietnamese people in order to defeat the common enemy: Aggressive U.S. imperialism.

THAILAND, BASE OF IMPERIALISM

The reactionary government of Thanom-Praphas has turned Thailand into a base for the stationing of U.S. troops and for carrying out raids against the two areas of Viet Nam and the liberated zones of Laos as well as a base for carrying out provocations against Cambodia.

Since the Manila Conference, the Thanom-Praphas clique has taken new steps in the service of the war of aggression in Viet Nam, allowing the entry into that country of combat units, together with Thai planes and warships to murder the Vietnamese people. Strategic B-52 bombers increase the danger of the imperialist maneuver to pave the way for the intensification of the genocide in Viet Nam.

The Bangkok regime has betrayed the interests of the Thai people and it is encouraging the U.S. troops to trample on their country and destroy the sovereignty of the peoples of Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia.

The Executive Secretariat of the OSPAAAL condemned the criminal servility of Thanom-Praphas, who will not escape the punishment history reserves for traitors.

MARCH 13th to MARCH 19th, WEEK OF SOLIDARITY WITH VIET NAM

In response to the call of the First Tricontinental Conference held in Havana last year, the peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America and other peoples of the world, held a Week of Solidarity with Vietnam.

In order to strengthen and develop the front of militant solidarity the OSPAAAL this year has called a Week of Solidarity with Viet Nam.

Even though the Yankee imperialists maintain their domination over many peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America, installing more than 3 thousand military bases on the three continents, the truth is that they are being dealt severe blows by the Vietnamese people. In their aggression against Viet-Nam the imperialists have mobilized one fourth of their military forces, more than 415 thousand U. S. expeditionary soldiers and 60 thousand from the satellite countries, as well as modern war equipment and weapons.

At the same time they use deceitful methods in connection with "peace negotiations." However, the only results they have gotten are humiliating defeats and heavy losses.

The Secretariat of the OSPAAAL calls on all socialist countries, all progressive governments and the International Organizations to play their historic role by joining the Vietnamese people and supporting the Four Points of the DRV and the Declaration of Five Points of the South Vietnam National Liberation Front.

OSPAAAL DELEGATION ARRIVES IN HANOI

On February 27th, a delagation of the Organization of Solidarity of the People of Asia, Africa and Latin America, headed by Secretary General Osmany Cienfuegos, arrived in Hanoi, capital of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.

The Tricontinental delegation was received by Hoang Tung, chairman of the Viet Nam Cuba Solidarity Association; Than Danh Tuyen, nember of the Afro-Asiatic Committee of the DRV; Nguyen Thi Luu, Secretary General of the Committee, and other DRV officials. Officials of the NLF of South Viet Nam and Major Julio García Olivera, Cuban Ambassador to Hanoi, were also present at the meeting.

Other members of the delegation are Carlos Lechuga, Assistant Secretary of the OSPAAAL; Ko Sang Jun Korean representative to the organization; and Abilio Duarte, delegate of the so-called Portuguese Guinea. The two are members of the Permanent Secretariat of the OSPAAAL.

VENEZUELA

THE GOVERNMENT OF LEONI CLOSES THE UNIVERSITY

The reactionary and pro-imperialist Raul Leoni government in Venezuela has indefinitely suspended the educational and administrative activities of the Central University of Venezuela. This step was taken scarcely four days after such activities had begun after having been interrupted in the month of December when Army troops and the university precinct police broke into the University.

The students, led by the Federation of University Centers, protested against the steps taken by the Leoni regime aimed at eliminating university autonomy, "legalizing" the military and police occupation of the University and repressing the democratic educational sectors and the student movement headed by the FCU.

The students' reaction to these steps was bold and militant.

From the first day that classes were resumed, demonstrations and meetings, supported by the secondary school students, were carried out in and outside of the University. Several barriers were erected by the Army —aimed at dividing the University in two— which were destroyed amid great activity denouncing the abuse and violations of autonomy and unmasking the University authorities —headed by Rector Bianco— who, through their cowardly complicity, opened the way for the regime to do as it pleased in the University.

The students demanded the release of the imprisoned students —among them, Juvencio Pulgar and Jose Enrique Mieres, members of the Executive Committee of the FDCU—; the restitution of autonomy to the University; and the abolition of the decree that places internal public order in the hands of the Army and the Police, and of the regulation of the Law of Universities that sanctions the democratic professors and students.

Especially noteworthy were the activities directed at unmasking the cynical and hypocritical attitude of Christian democrats —COPEI—, who, from Parliament had propitiated the break in that they later "criticized". In fact in Congress the reactionary Senator Edecio La Riva Araujo had made several speeches against the University and its autonomy, against the democratic students and their leaders and in passing demanded the reorganization of the UCV and the resignation of the University authorities. When the break in occurred, the young Christian democrats sprang up and within the framework of their party's maneuver criticizes the break in and the excesses and put the blame on the democratic sectors claiming they had used the UCV for "their insurrectional plans."

What really irritated the Christian Democrats of the COPEI and the government was that the University, its student movement and the FCU were —as a whole— an important oppositionist factor to their halting, pro-imperialist policy and that their efforts to control the students directing organisms had been unsuccessful. For that reason, they launched an anti-University offensive, eliminated autonomy —with the complicity of the Rector and the rest of the Deans— and tried as they are now, to reopen the institution under a fascist regime.

However, the attempts of the Leoni government and the Christian democrats to take over the University have categorically failed.

Though classes have been indefinitely suspended, the students continue struggling for university autonomy and for the reopening of the UCV without any anti-democratic rule as well. These struggles have the solidarity of the other Venezuelan universities and of the secondary school students. The attitude of the Leoni government toward the university reflects what it essentially is: A pro-imperialist neocolonial government that has struck out at the last democratic vestige in that country— the autonomous and democratic University.

AFRO-AMERICANS AND PUERTO RICANS: BROTHERS IN THE STRUGGLE AGAINST A COMMON ENEMY

Stokely Carmichel, president of the Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), recently visited Puerto Rico.

The U.S. Negro leader accepted the invitation of the Puerto Rican people extended by the Pro-independence University Federation (FUPI) and the Pro-independence Movement (MPI).

Upon his arrival in San Juan, Carmichel told reporters that "there is a great relationship between our struggle for Black Power and the struggle of the Puerto Rican people for their independence." Referring to the significance of Black Power for the Afro-Americans, the student leader pointed out that "our people are a colony within the United States; the Puerto Rican peoples are a colony outside U.S. territory." And he added, "Puerto

Rican brothers, we see our struggle united with the patriotic struggles of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America against foreign oppression, especially that of the U.S."

He pointed out that "U.S. Negroes support the just cause of Puerto Rican independence, so they can control their own destinies and their country's riches, today controled by a foreign nation: The United States and its lackeys."

Carmichel also referred to the struggle being waged by the heroic Vietnamese people and pointed out that "the U. S. Army takes advantage of the Afro-American masses, using them to combat our own brothers".

He stressed the fact that U.S. Negroes know perfectly well what "U.S. democracy" means and are, therefore, resolutely opposed to the recruiting of Afro-American youths and to the

recruiting of Puerto Rican youths and those of any othed oppressed nation.

During his brief stay in the West Indian island, called by Washington a "Free Associated State", Stokely Carmichel held interviews with Puerto Rican pro-independence leaders.

After the meetings were held, SNCC, the MPI and the FUPI issued a communique in San Juan. The document stresses the fact that the three organizations have agreed to carry out a campaign to bring the colonial status of the island and the discrimination that Afro-Americans are subjected to in the United States before the U.N.

They also agreed that the struggle of the Afro-American people should "be studied by the U.N. not as an internal problem of the United States. but as a matter concerning all humanity."

The declaration reaffirms the determination that "the struggle against military recruiting and against the war unleashed by the United States in Viet Nam can he strengthened through

the joint activities of SNCC and the MPI".

At the end of his three day visit in Puerto Rico, Carmichel stated that "the Afro-Americans will not allow Washington to tell us who our allies

are". In a press conference, the U. S. leader stated that SNCC, of which he is president, has as its principle "the establishing of relations with opressed people of the world outside of the United States, since we are all part of a progressive world".

He added that "the struggle of the Puerto Ricans and the U.S. Negroes for political and economic control, for better housing, for adequate education and better living conditions, can be carried out on common bases and through joint actions."

The Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee, the Pro-independence Movement and the Pro-independence University Federation of Puerto Rico —stated Carmichel, moments before boarding the plane— are brothers in the struggle against the same enemy."

TRICONTINENTAL NEWS

ASIA

VIET NAM

The South Vietnamese Liberation Armed Forces carried out a lightining attack against positions of the Nguyen Cao Ky regime in the province of Quan Tri. Dozens of grenades fell on the government troops.

Elsewhere top military chiefs of the United States Air Force admitted that toxic chemical products have been sprayed over 500,000 hectares of South Vietnameses territory.

In three commando actions, the South Vietnamese patriots put out of action fourteen soldiers belonging to the U. S. interventionist troops. These attacks took place in Qui Nhon, Phan Rang and in the outskirts of Saigon.

Meanwhile during violent clashes which took place in the Mekong River Delta, the South Vietnamese anti-aircraft batteries shot down 13 helicopters that were transporting U. S. and Saigon Regime troops.

A U. S. Marine unit suffered many casualties when it was attacked by guerrillas only six kilometers south of the giant Da Nang Base.

"Liberation" news agency reported that 130 enemy soldiers were put out of action in this combat.

Patriotic commando units caused a tremendous explosion in a United States Military Police Barracks in Phan Rang, leaving a total of nine American soldiers seriously wounded and the installations completely destroyed.

Units of the LAF threw a grenade at a U.S. military barracks located in Saigon and wounded at least 5 pilots who were there.

It was revealed in Saigon that guerrilla units attacked three U. S. Navy minesweepers and set a powerful mine in a fourth ship that was sunk in the Long Tau River, very near the port of Saigon.

Meanwhile in Hanoi, President Ho Chi Minh told the press that the Vietnamese people "will still have to suffer a great deal, but we are sure of final victory".

LAOS

The "Neo Lao Haksat" denounced the fact that U. S. air aggressions against liberated zones of Laos have been stepped up, adding that at the same time a number of Laotian civilians have been killed of wounded during the past weeks.

From Vientiane it was reported that six T-28 fighter planes and two helicopters were destroyed during a commando attack by forces of the Pathet Lao against the Luang Prabang airport, bulwark of the rightist troops.

628 enemy soldiers were put out of action by the People's Army of Liberation in lower Laos in the 15 combats which recently took place in that region.

In Sam Neua it was reported that rightist Laotian troops, led by U. S. officers, suffered 900 casualties during the month of January in various clashes with the People's Army of Liberation.

Laotian patroitic forces launched an attack against the Thai mercenary artillery unit stationed in the province of Xieng Kuang, causing them more than 60 deaths.

ADEN

The Aden patriots shot down a British helicopter over the Rafadan area, where the guerrillas are operating. All the occupants of the helicopter were killed.

An explosion followed by a raging fire partially destroyed the South Arabian radio station in the city of Aden. It was also announced that during recent demonstrations and commando attacks against the installations of the colonialists several fires were touched off in the strategic oil refineries in the city of Aden itself.

The wire services reported the beginning of the general strike in the territory of Aden in protest against the so-called "South Arabia Federation", denounced by the Front of Liberation of Occupied Southern Yemen (FLOSY) as an instrument of Great Britain to consolidate colonial domination in that Middle Eastern region.

Meanwhile, the FLOSY denounced the fact that 900 patriots were arrested during the latest actions which took place in Aden.

Three British soldiers were wounded, two of them seriously, when patriotic Aden commandos attacked a British military camp north of the city of Aden. The patriots used machine guns, grenades, bazookas and heavy calibre mortars in this action.

THAILAND

The Bangkok Regime admitted that the Thai guerrilla movement has grown considerably in the last few months.

Meanwhile, new armed clashes were reported between guerrillas and the troops of Prime Minister Thanom Kittikachorn, which suffered a considerable number of casualties.

KOREA

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a protest against the continuing provocations perpetrated by U. S. troops in the demilitarized zone of the 38th parallel. The government and the people of the DPRK reiterated their unconditional support for

the struggle waged by the peoples of Viet Nam, Angola, Guatemala, Venezuela and other countries against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism.

SYRIA

An official spokeman of the revolutionary Damascus government announced that a Jordanian and Lebanese plot to carry out subversive operations against the Syrian people had been crushed

Meanwhile, the Syrian Arab Republic officially denied that there had been any agreement with the "Irak Petroleum Co." as to the sum that is being demanded from this consortium in exchange for permissionn to pipe oil through Syrian territory.

YEMEN

The Arab Republic of Yemen issued a protest against the violation of its air space by British Air Force planes, stationed at the base in the colony of Aden.

AFRICA

TANZANIA

President Julius Nyerere announced that his government has decided to nationalize all the banks in this country as well the import companies and the foreign insurance companies. The banking assets nationalized by the Dar Es Salaam government amount to 50 million pounds sterling.

ANGOLA

According to a denunciation made by the Angolan Popular Liberation Movement (MPLA), Portuguese Air Force planes dropped bombs and chemical substances over the forest areas where the guerrilla forces are operating.

Also from Luanda it was reported that the Naval Force of the Brazilian Military regime "on visit" to Angola carried out a series of military maneuvers along the Angolan coast.

According to a communique issued by the MPLA, the patriotic forces put out of action 214 Portuguese colonial soldiers in various armed clashes that occurred during the month of January of this year.

GHANA

The military regime headed by General Joseph Ankrah issued a decree establishing workers' strikes, protests and demonstrations as "crimes" punishable by death.

LATIN AMERICA

COLOMBIA

On various occasions guerrilla forces and government troops clashed in a place known as "Cañon del Caguan", in the department of Huila, one of the principal centers of the armed struggle being waged by the Colombian people against the national oligarchy and Yankee imperialism.

VENEZUELA

A soldiers was wounded in a clash between units of the Venezuelan Army and a guerrilla group that operates in the state of Lara.

Meanwhile, it was revealed in Caracas that a powerful charge of dynamite partially destroyed the "Bolivar Bridge" located on the road from Bolivar City to the town of Upata, some 400 kilometers from the Venezuelan capital. In the same place, a bomb exploted scattering revolutionary publications.

GUATEMALA

A governmental patrol was ambushed by guerrillas at a point near the Honduran border in the department of Chiquimula.

Lt. Col. Eduardo Figueroa, 2nd in command of the Guatemalan Air Force was a tried by members of the Liberation Armed Forces (FAR) and combined forces of the police, the army and the air force exchanged fire in a spectacular battle in the heart of Guatemala City, after the revolutionaries attacked a radio-patrol car and killed the commander of the repressive group.

On the outskirts of Los Amates, in the department of Izabal, a guerrilla detachment of the Rebel Armed Forces ambushed governmental military units, causing them considerable casualties.

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